

Items.
The country is now divided into five grand military divisions. The following are their names and commanders: Division of the Atlantic, Maj. Gen. Sherman; Division of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Thomas; Division of the Southwest, Maj. Gen. Sherman; Division of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Halleck.

Senator Sherman, in his recent speech at Cleveland, Ohio, remarked that the Union or Republican party were agreed on certain fundamental doctrines, of which he enumerated three:

1. The Union must be preserved. This, said he, is Jacksonian doctrine.

2. Slavery must be destroyed. This is Republican sentiment.

3. Traitors must be punished. This is ANDY JOHNSON'S declaration.—(Great cheering.)

Where Senator Mason's residence once stood, not a stone is to be found to tell the beholder of its existence; and his wife, we were told by a personal friend, is now in Richmond, taking in sewing for a subsistence. Yet Mason, when the secession ordinance was first passed, told the citizens of Winchester that he now witnessed that which he had desired and prayed for during a period of twenty years!

The Chambersburg Repository learns from a reliable veteran officer in the Reserve corps that the notorious vandal, McCausland, who sacked and burned Chambersburg and Hagars-town, is now living in luxury on his farm in Western Virginia. The Hagars-town Herald says: We have no idea but what justice will yet be meted out to this prince of villains. It would be simply an outrage should such a man escape the punishment due his fiendish crimes.

A Chinaman in Virginia City, Nevada, having a grudge against a pig-eyed fellow countryman, placed a keg of gunpowder under his house and sent it into the air. The intended victim, however, was not in the dwelling at the time.

The citizens of Clay county, Illinois, have made formal complaint to the Governor of the fact that that county is overrun with rebel soldiers and disloyal citizens, who insult and even assault the Union people, wear buttoned uniforms and display flaunting rebel badges. The Governor has assured them that the laws shall be enforced, and that any person making himself in any way liable will be punished to the letter.

A colored barber in Lexington, Ky., proposes to build a new meeting house for his church (Methodist) at a cost of \$4,000, if the other brethren will lend him the money, and put on the finishing touches. Perhaps he is as well qualified to voice as a brutal and besotted poor white, who never saw a spelling book, and knows as little of the Bible as of the mountain in the moon.

One of the lions at Washington just now is a cow, which has marched over the city since November 19, 1864, and has travelled in all 1220 miles. She has constantly given from a gallon to a gallon and a quarter of milk daily. This veteran bovine bummer has been presented to the Soldiers' Home, where her various good qualities will be appreciated.

The President has decided to abolish the trade restrictions west of the Mississippi as well as everywhere else.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Unitarian pulpit in Concord, N. H., was closed against the minister of the society, Rev. J. L. Hatch, June 11, on account of his having, against warning, advocated the right of the freedmen to the elective franchise on the previous Sunday. The friends of human rights and free speech secured Eagle Hall, the largest in the city, and there the reverend gentleman repeated the objectionable discourse to a large and approving audience.

The closing of the church has caused considerable excitement at Concord, and the end is not yet.

ARRIVAL OF A FAMOUS REBEL REGIMENT AT ST. LOUIS.—The ninth Missouri regiment, comprising ten full companies and numbering about seven hundred officers and privates, having been surrendered by Kirby Smith and afterwards paroled at Baton Rouge, arrived in this city by the Maria Denning, Tuesday evening, and yesterday took the oath of allegiance before Captain Richardson. This regiment has been four years in the rebel service, and is composed entirely of Missourians. It achieved considerable fame in the confederacy for bravery and endurance, and was complimented by Kirby Smith as the best regiment that Missouri had furnished to the rebel army.—*St. Louis Republican*, June 22.

BEN WOOD AND THAT CREEL.—We learn that proceedings will next week be commenced by our government, through the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney, for the recovery from Benjamin Wood, of this city, of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the property of the late Confederate government, transmitted through our lines via Canada, by Jacob Thompson, late Canadian agent of the rebel authorities, and the receipt of which by Wood has recently been proven by his signature on the back of the check, the Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge, and George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, being the witnesses to his handwriting. It is clear that all property of the rebel authorities coming within reach of our government is liable to confiscation; and the best legal opinions have confirmed the judgment of the Secretary of War and the Treasury on which this action has been ordered.—*New York Times*, June 22.

THE MANCHESTER JOURNAL

MANCHESTER, VT.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1865.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Free Press of the State of Vermont who would support the administration of Andrew Johnson, and aid in re-establishing the Federal authority and Government over all the States and Territories of the United States, open the ensuing month of universal freedom, hereby requested to meet in Mass Convention, in Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Union County Convention will be held at ARLINGTON, on Thursday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported for the several offices at the ensuing election.

The Free Press of the several towns in the county who hold to giving practical effect to the democratic doctrine of the Declaration of Independence in supporting a fair and candid support to the administration of Andrew Johnson are requested to meet at the last place of holding their town meetings on the Saturday previous, at 6 P. M., to elect delegates to said convention. The chairman and secretary of each town meeting are requested to be present, and to nominate delegates or delegates as may be elected. The number of delegates to which each town is entitled under the rule adopted in county convention in 1860, and since practiced, is as follows:

Arlington, 4; Peru, 2; Shaftsbury, 4; Bennington, 4; Fernald, 5; Stamford, 2; Dorset, 5; Readsboro, 8; Sunderland, 2; Glasbury, 1; Rupert, 4; Waltham, 2; Landgrove, 2; Sandgate, 2; Woodford, 2; Manchester, 2; Searsburg, 1.

CHAS. M. BLISS, County Committee.

Suicide of Ruffin.

It will be remembered that in April 1861, Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, proceeded to Charleston and claimed, and was granted, the honor of firing the first gun against Fort Sumpter. A few days since this Edmund Ruffin committed suicide, leaving behind him a declaration that he preferred to die by his own hand rather than live under the government of the United States. After the evacuation of Richmond it was noticed that his spirit was very much depressed, and after that occurrence he spent most of his time alone in his room writing what proves to be a history of his times. From a memorandum in his diary it appears that he had intended to take his life on the day of Gen. Lee's surrender, but was prevented by the presence of visitors.

Thus has passed away another of the original secessionists. He will be known in history as the man who fired the first gun of the great civil war which ended in the destruction of his native State, the section whose cause he espoused, the system of society under which he was reared, and every interest which he held dear. When he fired that gun, all Charleston shouted for joy; and as the wires bore the tidings over the South, men who had anxiously awaited that signal gun for twenty years, hailed with wild enthusiasm the era of glory and independence. But in the four years of war that followed that opening gun, every voice which then rung out so joyously was brought to utter the sounds of grief, and every heart which then bounded with delight was sooner or later filled with agony unutterable. The best and bravest perished on the battle field; the youth who were to have composed the next generation were snatched from their mothers by the inexorable conscription; and the sufferings of poverty were endured by those who had never known a want—and all for nought.

When such was the downfall of so many bright hopes, it was fitting that he who was proud of the honor of inaugurating the movement should, upon viewing the destruction which he had assisted in bringing upon his country, end his life of treason by the violence of his own hand.

The fate of the most distinguished leaders of secession will be likely hereafter to deter statesmen of disappointed ambition in this country from trying the remedy of treason. Never was the downfall of a cause attended with a more complete wreck of all fortunes and hopes of its leading adherents. While many have fallen on the battle-field, not a few have perished ignominiously in private brawls or by their own hand. Those who are left are to experience for the remainder of their lives, a fate compared with which death might well be preferred. Those who may be permitted to remain in their own country will find themselves strangers at their old homes and objects of charity to those who were formerly their dependents. Others have already commenced their weary exile, henceforth to wander through the earth with the mark of Cain upon their foreheads. And the great leader of all, who sank the lowest of all, paces his quiet cell haggard and worn, alone with his own thoughts. The whole history of the secession movement is a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A week ago Sunday, the village of Rupert was somewhat startled by the rapid running of four horses along the street, one of them having a bundle of burning straw tied to its tail. The trail of straw and fire was followed and found to lead to the house and barn of Philip E. Youlen, who confessed that he tied the bundle of straw to the horse's tail and set it on fire. Two of the horses were owned by Col. Joseph Parker, and two by William Stearns. One of Stearns' was much injured by running so rapidly, and Parker's was so badly burned that its recovery was for some time doubtful.

There is to be a celebration at Dorset on the 4th. Speakers and a band of music have been engaged. We are informed by one of the committee of arrangements that Mr. Woodbridge has been asked to be present as one of the orators, though his answer has not been received. In the evening there is to be a ball at the hotel.

In the list of paroled prisoners now at Camp Parole near Annapolis, furnished the Vermont Record by Col. Holbrook, the Vt. Commissioners, we find the following names: Co. G, Cavalry—Corporal G. W. Rickford, Frank Bowles, John Fink, Jerome Gault, Oliver Green, J. Brady, Serg. Philip Vaughn, Myron G. Wyman, Thomas Cane, Nelson Clark. Co. J, 4th Regiment—Geo. Badger, Felix J. Cole, Geo. Conants, F. Mackie.

The people of the various towns will notice from the call of the County Committee that their meetings to elect delegates are to be held on Saturday, July 8th, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the last place of holding town meeting.

The Soldiers of the Vermont Brigade who are to be discharged from the United States service, passed through here last Friday on their way to Burlington.

There is to be a celebration at South Londonderry on the 4th. Rev. C. G. Gurr, of Chester, and Rev. E. S. Foster are among the orators. The military are to participate in the celebration, and appropriate music has been provided for the occasion.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to enter Robert Ames' store, at Factory Point, one night last week.

There is to be a social gathering at J. C. Andrews' Hotel, Dorset, on Tuesday evening, July 4th.

As the 4th of July occurs on our day of publication, no paper will be issued next week.

There is to be a ball at Bigelow's Hall in North Londonderry on the evening of the 3d inst.

A recruiting office for the regular army has been opened in this place by Lieut. Higbee, of the 11th U. S. Infantry.

Lieut. Roberts, of the Signal Corps of the U. S. army, is visiting his relatives in this town.

STATE ITEMS.

A boy was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Winoski on Sunday last. He had been out straw-berrying, and a storm coming up, took refuge under a tree, when the accident took place.

The Vermont regiments have begun to arrive at Burlington, where they are to be paid off. The 9th regiment reached there on Monday morning, meeting with an appropriate welcome, and handsome entertainment, at the hands of the citizens. They numbered 586 men and officers.

The annual meeting of the State Medical Society is to be held at Stowe, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

The following is an exhibit of all Volunteer troops from Vermont in the service of the United States, whose terms will expire prior to Oct. 1, 1865, under orders to be mustered out of service to rendezvous for payments in the State: 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th regiments, strength 1,500; 3d Light Artillery—strength, 151; 3d Light Cavalry—strength, 1,200; 1-year recruits 1864—strength 1,720. Total, 4,773.

In a speech to the 17th regiment, at their camp near Alexandria, on the 1st of June, Gov. Smith stated that he had proposed to the secretary of war to have the Vermont troops allowed to return home, and the proposition was at first favorably entertained. It was found, however, that the Vermont troops could not without injury to the service be withdrawn from points garrisoned by them in the South, and at the earnest request of Secretary Stanton, the governor acquiesced in the retention of those not coming within the general order for the reduction of the army. The governor said, however, that he had the assurance of the secretary of war and Lieutenant General Grant that in a few months all would be allowed to return home.

The second volume of Ticknor & Fields' series of Companion Poets for the People has been published. It contains "Songs for all Seasons," by Alfred Tenney. It is illustrated by the best artists, and makes a very fine volume. Price 60 cents.

THE CASE OF GENERAL HURLBUT.

The court-martial in the case of General Hurlbut will be one of the largest convened during the war. It will be composed of six or seven major-generals from Canby's department, and several from the North. The charges against General Hurlbut are of a serious nature, but it has been estimated that many of these charges are trumped up against General Hurlbut by disappointed contractors, speculators, etc. The trial will probably take place in New Orleans.

Some disloyal people speak of the "Internal Revenue Tax," as the "Internal Revenue." But, in view of the probable duration of the term during which it will be imposed, it is suggested that Eternal Revenue better expresses the public opinion.

GENERAL GRANT'S CADETSHIP.

The most sedulous inquirer after incidents connected with General Grant's life, here as a cadet, will find nothing upon which to predict the reputation he has acquired and the position he has achieved as a military leader—no exhibition of talent foreshadowing his future greatness—nothing that in any way distinguished him above his fellow students. Professors all remember him, but their recollection is only that of a quiet, studious, reserved and orderly young man. He neither made himself conspicuous by violation of any of the prescribed rules, or by show of brilliancy in the recitation room. From the mad pranks which young students are too apt to be up to, though there is rather less latitude for indulgence in these wayward vagaries of precocious youth here, than in ordinary colleges—can be recalled of him, and neither was he unusually dull or prosaically Puritanic in his ways. His career here was not wholly, let it be understood, without notice. On more than one occasion, he gave impatient tokens of that decision which has since developed itself into such a strong, if not his strongest characteristic. Although graduating the twenty-first in his class out of thirty-nine members, he was not altogether the mediocre scholar, his standard in the first rolls would indicate. On looking over the records I find that at one period of his cadetship, and while there were fifty members in the class, he stood number ten in mathematics. Deficiency in some of the other branches accounts for his medium grade of scholarship at the time of graduation. I am told furthermore, that in his class there was more than the average number of apt, quiet, smart scholars. Many of these have since risen to high distinction in their profession, the promising blossoms ripening into rich and rare fruit. In the class were Major General Franklin, who, in scholarship, headed the list; Major General Augur, so well and widely known for his high military and executive abilities; Major General Pack, so favorably known in New York and elsewhere; Major General Ingalls, so long the able Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac; General Quincy, Inspector; General Harlee, General Ripley, of rebel notoriety in Charleston, and many others who in this war have earned deservedly high reputations.—*West Point Letter*.

The Last Splurge of a Rebel Sympathizer.

Mr. Roebuck, M. P., addressed a turbulent meeting of his constituents at Sheffield on the 9th inst., and made the following allusion to American affairs:—

I say I am as opposed to slavery as you (hear, hear) but there are many ways of getting rid of slavery. One is to get rid of the slave. This is being done at the present moment.—They are dying by hundreds of thousands. ("Where?" and "No.") I then said, and I say now, that the best way of emancipating the slaves was to do it gradually and carefully; to fit them for freedom, and by that means not to incur the horrible guilt of killing many millions of your fellow men. (Laughter.) That is all I need say about America. ("How about recognizing the South?") I am quite sure that if the South had been recognized great good would have been done.—(Cheers.) In the first place, the arrogant, overbearing, and great republic of America would have been split in two (cheers and a hiss) and for the safety of Europe that is required. ("No.") You have not played out the play yet, my good fellow. (Laughter.) By and by you will see what will be the result, and I say that my policy was a wise policy. It was not accepted by the great council of the nation; and what did I do? When I found that the House of Commons was resolved not to acknowledge the South, I held my tongue about the matter. (Cheers and a cry of "Good.") I have never mixed in a debate about America since. I felt that in that great assembly every word peals throughout the world, and that every word I utter, insignificant as I may be, will sound as a trumpet to all mankind. I did not speak; I accepted the decision of the House of Commons. I thought—I think it wrong, and I hope my country may not find that I was right. (Cheers.)

Davis' capture.

Lt. Elean, of the 24th Texas Cavalry which was with Davis at the time of his capture, has arrived at his home in Houston, and furnishes the *Telegraph*, of that city with his version of the affair, from which we extract the following:

On the surprise Mr. Davis threw a cloak over his shoulders and started for his horse, about forty steps from his tent. As he set out Mrs. Davis threw a veil over his hat. He had got but a few steps when a cavalryman rode up, and presenting his gun to him, cried out, "I know you, you old scoundrel; I have seen you before; surrender." (It seems that he had lived in Richmond since the war began.) As he stopped Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis ran to him, and throwing her arms around his neck begged him to spare his life. Col. Pritchard, the commander of the pursuing cavalry, now rode up, and assured her he should not be hurt.

Telegraphic communication has been restored between Charleston and New York. The first dispatch since April, 1861, passed over the wires on Saturday.

A Michigan soldier, who was accused of stealing a rebel's goose, said he found it hissing at the American flag and arrested it for treason.

A Washington despatch of the 21st announces the death of Mrs. William H. Seward.

A Macfreesboro (Tenn.) correspondent.

The following: Among the former magnates and late leaders of the rebellion, who have returned to eat their last, is Gen. Gideon J. Pillow. I visited him last week at his mansion, five miles from Columbia. The splendid estate on which his mansion is built is leased out to the government to an enterprising Yankee. The family of the General have, however, been allowed to use the house and adjoining grounds.—The place is an elegant one, like some English country seat. After leaving the place to enter the carriage way upon the grounds, you ride a considerable distance through a most beautiful grove and lawn before you get a glimpse of the residence. Gen. Pillow greeted us very affably, and is quite communicative, indeed, exceeding talkative. He appears about fifty years of age—had on a gray coat, which I judged to be his uniform, stripped of its insignia and gilt buttons—not by any means a man of imposing exterior, but would pass for an intelligent farmer of the old school. The General expresses himself as utterly subjugated, but I should also judge by no means repentant. He talks in substance, if not in exact words, like this: "We are conquered; you Yankees are our masters; we give it up; we are at your mercy; we only ask a chance now, to get a living for our families, and we ask it as a favor; we have got through with the fight, and though the South didn't make as good a fight as she could have done, still it is over now, and we want peace." I asked him if, considering us, as he did, as their masters, how it would be in case of a war with England or France. Perhaps he would prefer to change masters? The General hesitated, but finally said it would depend on the course taken by government with their property. I concluded that the loyalty of the General "wouldn't do to bet on" yet. The General says he isn't guilty of treason. He is willing to be tried by a jury of our General's except that General Curtis must not be on it. He couldn't trust him.

A HEROIC WOMAN.

Mrs. General Ricketts is one of the heroines of the war. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of her noble conduct during the first year of the war:

Her husband, then Capt. Ricketts, commanded a battery at the first Bull Run battle. After the battle and the rout, word came to her that he had fallen desperately wounded, and was in the hands of the enemy, but his subsequent fate was unknown. Her purpose was at once fixed. She determined to see him. All remonstrances of friends being overcome, she left our lines in an army wagon, with a flag of truce, and proceeded to the enemy. Her request was forwarded to Beauregard for permission to enter his lines. The stern response came from that chivalrous general that she might if she would go into the prison with her husband. The terms were gladly accepted by her; they were, indeed, what she wanted.

She found her husband in the field where he had fallen, with a badly shattered leg. She remained with him there two days, accompanied him to Libby, remained with him there many months, would not permit his leg to be amputated, and at length saw him completely restored. While there she was a ministering angel to the other wounded officers and men, and many of them now attribute their recovery to her kind attentions. I asked her if any favor was shown her by the rebel authorities. She replied none that she shared the same fate of the soldier prisoners. This was the conduct of the chivalry towards us in their hour of triumph. At length Captain Ricketts was exchanged, and they were restored to their homes.—He immediately joined his command, has always been at his post of duty, and was again badly wounded at Cedar Creek, under Sheridan. He has not yet entirely recovered from this, his right arm being paralyzed in part. But he is now, at the close of the war, a Major-General, and in command of one of the divisions of the 6th corps. May not she rightfully be very happy?

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN IOWA.

The Iowa Republican State Convention has nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Hon. William M. Stone; For Lieutenant Governor, Hon. B. F. Gue; for Supreme Judge, Hon. George G. Wright; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. O. Faville.

Among the resolutions was one asking that the word "white" be stricken from the State constitution, so that the negro may have in all respects equal political rights at home.

GRATIFIED.—Wonders will never cease. John Bull announces himself gratified with the news of KIRBY SMITH'S surrender. Six months hence an Englishman who is willing to own that he was a friend of the Rebellion, will be a curiosity. Three years ago, when our future looked dark, it was fashionable in England to denounce us; now that we have achieved victory, it is as fashionable to pay us compliments. There is nothing like success to bring friends—especially English friends—around one.

DESTITUTION IN VIRGINIA.—The wretched leaders of the Rebellion hold out so long that the people have been reduced to the verge of starvation. Accounts from City Point and other places in Virginia, represent a deplorable condition of things, owing to the scarcity of seed, stock, farming utensils and labor. It is said that the necessities of the families cannot be more than half supplied by the coming crop.

Meeting of John Mitchell's sympathizers.

In accordance with a circular extensively issued during the past week a meeting of the sympathizers with John Mitchell was held last evening in the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street. At about half-past eight o'clock a large number of persons having collected, Mr. Mulally, editor of the *Metropolitan Record* was called to the chair. The minutes of a previous meeting, at which nothing appears to have been done, and which was presided over by Judge McCann, were declared approved, and the Secretary proceeded to read communications from Messrs. C. O'Connor and R. O'Gorman. Both the letters expressed entire sympathy with so-called "victim of tyranny."

Captain REYNOLDS moved for the appointment of a finance committee for the purpose of collecting funds in order to carry on the defence of Mr. Mitchell should he be brought to trial. The motion being put from the Chair was carried, and such a committee was appointed. The Chairman suggested the sending of a delegation to wait on the President and request John Mitchell's release from duress vile. One of those present in a violent speech suggested the propriety of a public meeting in the Cooper Institute. He munificently offered five dollars towards expenses which offer was greeted with deafening cheers. He urged that as Ireland had used him in the past and might want him in the future the Irish people in America had a right to demand his release. He was not one of those ashamed to express his opinions, and strenuously urged the idea of a public demonstration. Captain Reynolds stated he might state at a public meeting what he oughtn't, and might find himself in consequence a companion in the Irish patriot's confinement. He honored him (John Mitchell) especially for his glorious adherence to the divine principles of State rights which constituted the basis of the Union.

Here a young firebrand took the floor and stated he agreed with Shakespeare that there was a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood led on to fortune. On such a sea were we now. Without attempting an elucidation of this glowing simile he proceeded to abuse "that damned apostate democrat Stanton," the "vile bloodhound of the New York press," who had goaded this honest man, and the "base puritanical spirit which was waging war with the Catholic religion." At this stage he was asked what he was talking about, and being unable to reply he sat down.

A resolution appointing a committee to solicit some influential citizens to proceed to Washington was then appointed on which Judge McCann, Mr. Mulally and Captain Reilness with two others were appointed.

ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The Secretary of the Navy, in a general order, announces to the navy and marine corps the death of Admiral Dupont, after an honorable career of nearly fifty years in the service of his country. The order further says: "This officer was distinguished for his ability and acquirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions both ashore and afloat. He was especially distinguished for his decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, S. C., on the 7th of November, 1861, for which he received the thanks of Congress. As a recognition of his distinguished services, and a mark of respect to his memory, it is hereby directed that at the navy-yard at Philadelphia the flags will be hoisted at half-mast to-morrow, and continue so until sunset of the day of his burial, on which day, at noon, thirteen minute guns will be fired, and at all other navy-yards the flags will be hoisted at half-mast on and through the day after the receipt of this order and thirteen minute-guns fired at noon.

ESCAPED TRAITORS.—The fugitive rebel general and Secretary of War, John C. Breckenridge, has at last been heard from by the steamship Eagle, we learn that he was in Havana on the 17th inst., where he had arrived from Cardenas, in company with Taylor Wood, formerly commander of the pirate Tallahassee; Colonel Wilson, one of Jeff. Davis' late aids, rebel soldiers and a negro servant. These worthies were all near Jeff. Davis when he was captured, but managed to elude the national troops and travelled across the States of Georgia and Florida to the coast, where they secured a small boat and put to sea, arriving at Cardenas on the 11th inst., after three days and nights passed almost entirely without eating or sleeping. At Cardenas they were surrounded and received marked attention from the Spanish Governor and people. They expected to remain in Havana for some time. The rebel General Slaughter, lately in command at Brownsville, Texas, was also in Havana, having arrived on board a steamer from Matamoros.

UNION SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh papers are filled with the proceedings of enthusiastic meetings. A large meeting recently held in Randolph County, resolved thus strongly:

Resolved, That being once betrayed by our public servants, we will support no man for any office in our gift who was a secessionist, or who aided to wrest the guarantees of civil liberty from the people, to crush them with oppressive burdens, or who persistently advocated rebellion and the prosecution of the war to the bitter end, and of other poverty and the extinction of civil existence.

A BIT OF SARCASTIC.—Bartlett's Division of the Twentieth Corps raised a serious disturbance on Monday evening, owing to the failure to receive their pay, many of the men not having received a cent for a year. Among other performances they posted various placards on the trees surrounding their encampments, of which the following is a specimen: "The only national debt we cannot pay is that we owe to our country's brave defenders."

The Green Mountain Boys.

The following extract is from a private letter of Rev. W. H. Channing, published in the *Bradford Phoenix*:

"This morning has witnessed the review of the 'Sixth Corps,' in which, as you may remember, are eight Vermont regiments—the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. Seven of these are in one brigade, the 2d brigade, 2d division, under Gen. L. A. Grant. To mark the Green Mountain State, the soldiers had all placed a sprig of green-cedar or arbutus-wood in their caps; and this gave a festive air to the whole brigade. Men and officers looked grandly; tall, sturdy, bronzed, muscular, they strode by with swinging step, fresh and bright as if just setting out on a campaign, instead of returning homeward after four years of a terrible service as any brigade in any army of the whole republic has passed through. Their torn battle flags and wasted ranks told the story of their heroism. There was the regiment that so gloriously crossed the mill race before Yorktown, twice, and then under a galling fire crossed again to bring off their wounded. There were the regiment who held their ground so tenaciously, again and again, in the fatal swamp of the Chickamauga. There were the regiments that stormed the heights of Fredericksburg, and the next day presented so steady a front on Salem heights, against the surging rebel, until our broken and baffled left wing crossed the Rappahannock. There were the regiments who so gloriously helped to save our right wing from utter ruin, on the first day of the Wilderness. Here were the men who last year saved Washington, and then rolled back Ewell's corps of invaders up the Shenandoah. Finally, these were the men who broke the lines at Petersburg, and held Burnside's Junction, and marched in the very van of the army of the Potomac towards Danville. Where there was fierce fighting, long m. reching, exposure, fatigue, risk to be endured, there always was the gallant Sixth Corps. They were brave, bold, and true. The foremost among the host of heroes has always moved the Vermont brigade. Well may their State, their counties, towns and homes be proud of them. Glorious are they who live to return. Glorious yet more are the martyrs who poured out their life's blood and spent their youthful strength for freedom. God bless the Green Mountain Boys."

The Last of the Famous Rebel Crescent Regiment.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, June 14.)

We met yesterday several young gentlemen who have lately returned, as paroled prisoners, from the Trans-Mississippi Department, who were of the small body of survivors of the Crescent regiment that left this city with so much *clat* little over two years ago. The regiment numbered eleven hundred strong, and was composed of the sons of our old citizens, many of whom were taken from the schools before they had even reached the higher classes. They had been called out for three months service, and in the expectation that they would be released at the expiration of their term of enlistment, many youths were persuaded to go who had not attained an age and maturity suited for military service. But the termination of their service occurring at a moment when the war was raging with the greatest violence, few were permitted to return or were to be inducted, and the regiment was, therefore, reorganized and enrolled for the war.

From that time the Crescent boys were subjected to a series of trials, hardships, exposures and vicissitudes that led dreadfully upon their full and enthusiastic ranks. Engaged in many of the most bloody battles that have marked the progress of this sanguinary war, this regiment has been several times so reduced or disorganized as to destroy its regimental organization, and compel its consolidation with other regiments. At the battle of Labadieville the lieutenant colonel of the regiment was killed and the whole regiment captured. In the subsequent campaigns of General Taylor, the regiment, having been exchanged and reorganized, was again severely cut up—until at last, in the severe fight at Pleasant Hill, it was nearly annihilated, the colonel, lieutenant colonel and many of the officers and three-fourths of the men being killed and wounded.

And now the war closes, and the proud, exultant, hopeful, eleven hundred of the most exultant of our youth, who left this city three years ago, so full of military glory and ardor, return to their homes reduced to the pitiful number of sixty-one—the whole number left of this once grand and splendid body of young soldiers. May it contribute another to the numerous other lessons with which the history of the last four years is so fearfully replete, to warn our people, in all time to come, from ever embarking in so bloody and barbarous an experiment.

WHAT SEEMES THINKS OF DR.—A correspondent of the *Triune* lately met the pirate Semmes on the Alabama River, and heard him declare his opinion of the Yankees, as follows:

The Yankees meant that Southern slavery should perish, and they have succeeded—they are the smartest and worst people on the top of the earth—history furnishes no record of a people so industrious and so persevering in what they undertake—the defeat of the South, with a cause so just, is a deep mystery, that wears the appearance of God being against the South; but that could not be a fact, for the reason that the sacrifices and devotion of the Southern people were as sincere and as religious.

"On nearing Mobile we were a little more free, and conversed with rebel officers considerably. Speaking of 'our Government,' one of these stepping up very firmly said, 'No, sir; not our Government; it is yours. We have no Government. We are aliens and foreigners, and will never have our souls so degraded as to have anything whatever to do with such a Government. Release us from the obligations of this parole, and we will leave the damned people who have oppressed us.' 'Yes, sir; that's our view,' said a dozen others of the same stripe."

Loyal Tennesseeans are now prosecuting secession citizens who percututed them during the war, and getting \$20,000 verdicts for damages. About a dozen cases were thus disposed of recently in the Nashville Court, *Chatt.*